

to the heights to the west of La Grande Pique and to the east of the river and were forced back on the southern slope of the mountain.

Several points of support, extending over a width of 1,000 meters, were taken by storm by the Saxons. Eight hundred and thirty-five wounded Frenchmen were taken prisoners and eight machine guns were captured. One depot of supplies and miners and much other material were taken.

To the southeast of St. Mihiel our troops captured a French point of support. The counter-attacks made by the French remained unsuccessful.

"In the Vosges the snow lies deep and is retarding our movements."

"In the eastern theatre of the war Russian attacks to the northwest of Gumbinnen (in East Prussia) made no progress. The success of the enemy at certain places were heavy. There were no changes in the situation in Poland."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

Loss of 3,500 German Troops Claimed by the Paris War Office

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Following is the text of to-day's French War Office report:

"In the sections of Nieuport and of Ypres there were artillery engagements yesterday. A German aeroplane was brought down within the lines of the Belgian army. Statements made by prisoners establish the fact that it was not a battalion but a brigade which on Jan. 25 attacked our trenches to the east of Ypres. The enemy lost in this affair what amounted to a battalion and a half of men."

"It has been confirmed to-day that near La Bassée, Givenchy and Gravelly the Germans yesterday suffered a great check. On the road from La Bassée to Bethune the bodies of six officers and 400 men were found. The losses of the Germans consequently must represent at least two full battalions."

In a German battalion of four companies of 350 men each, missing 1,000 in all. The loss of two battalions to the British and a battalion and a half at Ypres would make a total of 3,500."

"In the region of Perthes, Hill No. 200, four violent attacks on the part of the enemy have been repulsed."

"In the Argonne, in the vicinity of St. Hubert, a German attack was repulsed with the bayonet. At St. Mihiel we destroyed new foot bridges thrown by the enemy over the Meuse. Yesterday passed quietly in Lorraine and in the Vosges."

RUSSIANS WRECK ZEPPELIN AT LIBAU; CREW IS CAPTURED

Airship That Bombed Port on Baltic Sea Shot Down After Dropping Nine Bombs.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is officially announced in London that the Russian dirigible which on Monday dropped bombs on the Russian port of Libau, on the Baltic, was destroyed and that its crew were taken prisoners.

The Admiralty made public this official statement from the Naval General Staff at Petrograd: "Monday morning a Zeppelin appeared above Libau and had time to drop nine bombs on the undefended part of the town. After being fired at by the forts the Zeppelin fell into the water. Small craft were sent out and destroyed the Zeppelin and took the crew prisoners."

BERLIN CONFIRMS REPORTED CRIPPLING OF CRUISER GAZELLE.

BERLIN (via wireless to Saville, L. I.), Jan. 27 (United Press).—The War Office to-day confirmed Copenhagen reports that the German cruiser Gazelle had been torpedoed off the coast of Russia, but declared the vessel reached port without assistance.

"This attack gave occasion for speculation as to whether English or Russian submarines were responsible," said the press bureau. "It has been reported for some time that the English have lost submarines to the Baltic, but the tendency is to believe that it was a Russian submarine that attacked the Gazelle. If this is true no significance attaches to the fact."

PUT STOMACH IN FINE CONDITION

Says Indigestion Results from an Excess of Hydrochloric Acid.

Digested food delayed in the stomach, or, rather, ferments the same as food left in the open air, says a noted authority. He also tells us that indigestion is caused by Hyperacidity, meaning there is an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, which prevents complete digestion and starts food fermentation. Thus everything eaten remains in the stomach, much like garbage in a can, fermenting and sending out fumes, which irritate the stomach like a hot stove. Then we feel a heavy, lumpy mass in the chest, we belch up gas, we cannot eat our food or have heartburn, flatulence, water-brash or nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and leave the stomach to its own devices. He also tells us to stop eating all the food and eat only the best. He says the best food is the food that is most easily digested. He says the best food is the food that is most easily digested. He says the best food is the food that is most easily digested.

WILSON SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETING TO KAISER ON NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Wilson to-day sent a message to Emperor William of Germany congratulating him on his fifty-sixth birthday. His message was as follows:

"In behalf of the Government and people of the United States I have the pleasure to extend to Your Majesty cordial felicitations on this anniversary of your birth, as well as my own good wishes for your welfare. (Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

On his own birthday anniversary recently President Wilson received and acknowledged greetings from Emperor William, King George, President Poincaré and other rulers of Europe.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO U. S. DECREASED \$31,552,195 IN 1914.

BERLIN (via London, Jan. 27, Associated Press).—Exports from Germany to the United States in the year 1914, according to statistics compiled by Julius C. Lay, American Consul General here, amounted to \$31,552,195. This shows a falling off of \$31,552,195, as compared with the previous year.

That this decrease falls entirely within the period of the war, is proved by a comparison of the last six months of 1913 with the last six months of 1914.

This change, perhaps, is not so much due to general trade depression as to the prohibitions on export of articles of military value.

AMNESTY DECREES ISSUED BY KAISER ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN (via wireless to London), Jan. 27.—Two birthday decrees of amnesty were issued by Emperor William to-day—the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birth.

The first releases the active military from the disciplinary punishment inflicted upon them by court-martial within limits of six months imprisonment. The second decree annuls the prosecution of soldiers for offenses committed previous to the receipt of their call to arms.

WILHELMINA'S CARGO NOW CONTRABAND, IT IS ARGUED IN LONDON.

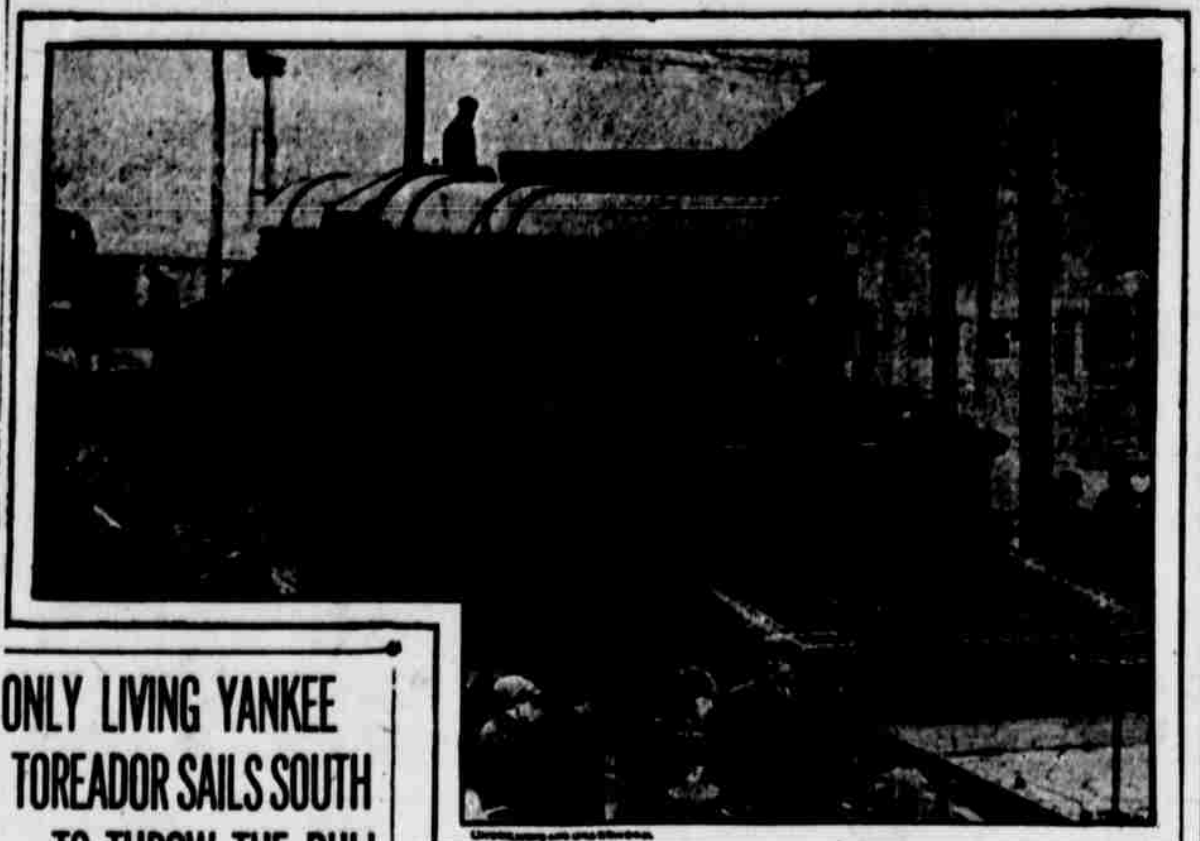
LONDON, Jan. 27.—The decision of the German Government to send stocks of flour and grain makes them absolute contraband instead of conditional contraband as they were heretofore, says the London Globe to-day.

The paper argues that in view of the new status of flour and grain the American steamer Wilhelmina, which sailed from New York Jan. 13 with a cargo of flour for Germany, has no right to land her supplies at Rotterdam.

ARMY OF THE TURKS, 120,000 STRONG, IS MARCHING TO EGYPT

ATHENS (via London, Jan. 27 (Associated Press)).—It is reported here that three Turkish Army corps (about 120,000 men) are marching on Egypt under command of General Fakhri.

Huge Gun for Defense of Panama Canal Mounted on Specially Constructed Railroad Car



This gigantic 16-inch gun is on its way to Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, where it will be mounted preparatory to shipment to the Panama Canal for Zone defense.

The gun, which weighs 284,800 pounds, had to be shipped on a specially constructed steel bridge car weighing 192,420 pounds and carried along by thirty-two wheels.

ONLY LIVING YANKEE TOREADOR SAILS SOUTH TO THROW THE BULL

His Real Name Is Royce, but They Named Him "Fricassee de Gallo."

Hill! Ever hear of a Yankee bull-fighter? No? Very well, you'll hear now.

In North American life he is Frederick Royce, a Saxon-haired six-footer from San Antonio, Tex. But in South America he is Senor Fricassee de Gallo, premier toreador of Venezuela.

Under the name of "Fricassee de Gallo" he sailed for Colombia to-day on the steamship Santa Maria, and as the United Fruit boat put out into the Bay the Yankee senior could be seen standing proudly on deck, while half a dozen Colombian maidens hovered near him and made admiring gestures. Before the Santa Maria sailed he said:

"The story of my life in South America sounds like a report of a Turkish victory, but it isn't. Four years ago I went to Colombia with half a dozen Americans. Finally we crossed over to Venezuela. There, at Maracayibo, we saw a bullfight."

"A fellow with a sword was fighting a half-eaten bull. The thing made me sick. I leaped out in the ring, tackled the bull, and it simply squatted down and blubbered. Didn't have to use a sword or anything."

"Then there came cheers for the American toreador, and a man came up and asked me if I could do it again. I said 'Certainly. Bring out another bull.' They did, and it went as did the first one."

"Thereupon a wealthy Venezuelan followed me to a restaurant and urged me to become a toreador. I said 'I would. It was like stealing fodder from a crippled lamb. The Spaniard said, 'You must have a Spanish name.' I looked at the bill of fare and the name Fricassee de Gallo appealed to me. In one of the Latin tongues it means 'Fricassee rooster.' Oh, it's a great life—throwing the bulls."

"Ever have any narrow escapes?" asked a shipmate.

"Yes," replied the "Senor." "At Bogota once I was in the ring when the bull charged me. I stepped on a banana peel and slipped. A year-and-a-half followed. But the bull must have been a wood-car sort of an animal. It collapsed. Had it been a strong bull I would have perished."

Just then the boat's whistle blew, and a man on shore began singing "The Bullfight on the Bank," and Senor de Gallo was off to conquer some more fiery-eyed beasts with his bare hands.

PARDONS TO CELEBRATE PRINCESS-MARIA'S BIRTH GIVES ITALY 10,000 MEN.

ROME, Jan. 19 (by mail to New York).—United Press.—Princess Maria Romana, the latest addition to the Italian royal family, already has played her part in Italy's preparations for war.

King Victor recognized the arrival of the little Princess by pardoning all deserters from the Italian army and navy, as well as soldiers or sailors expelled from the ranks. This gave back to the fighting ranks of the army and navy 10,000 men.

Still another amnesty in honor of the infant's arrival made available for military purposes 5,000 men confined in prisons for minor offenses.

GERMAN COLONEL IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA KILLED BY ACCIDENT.

CAPETOWN, via London, Jan. 27.—Col. Seydewitz, commanding the German forces in German Southwest Africa, has been killed at Windhoek, according to advices received here.

He was standing hand grenades when one of them was accidentally exploded and caused his death.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS MOTHER JONES TO GO WEST WITH HIM

(Continued from First Page.)

the Colorado situation but in general conditions.

There was a general outburst of applause as he finished.

It startled the Commissioners and other observers who knew the hostile attitude of the audience, strongly tinged with advanced Socialistic views, at the beginning of Mr. Rockefeller's examination.

Mr. Rockefeller, before beginning his testimony before the United States Industrial Commission to-day, admitted that he was going through a process of education.

"I'm not used to considering answers to questions in the light of 'national audience,'" he said. "The discipline has so affected me that I found myself stopping to think when Mrs. Rockefeller asked me a question this morning."

Mrs. Bella Silberman, the I. W. W. woman who was arrested last summer in the Standard Oil Building for disorderly conduct in the I. W. W. mourning patrol, was on the look-out for Mr. Rockefeller when he entered. She was introduced to him yesterday and publicly forgave him for "having me arrested," as she put it.

But to-day she had what she called a "human, loving message" for him. When she came up he shook hands heartily and made as if to pass on. But Mrs. Silberman held on.

"I want you to know that there is no personal ill feeling; no personal hatred in this class feeling. We regret that there is any bitter class feeling. It is too bad."

"It is indeed," said Mr. Rockefeller. He started on with a parting smile. He guessed wrong.

The I. W. W. lady held on. Mr. Rockefeller blushed but did not struggle.

"I believe that all this class hatred may yet disappear," Mrs. Silberman continued. "But not by philanthropy, Mr. Rockefeller. It will come by compromise."

"Now you are talking for yourself," snapped Mrs. Gertrude Weil Klein, a young and vivacious socialist leader who has been a front row spectator at all hearings. "That is not the creed of the Socialist party. We are utterly in opposition. There can be no compromise."

Mrs. Silberman let go to turn around to argue. Mr. Rockefeller bowed and went to his seat. When the forgiving lady turned back, she found Mackenzie King, the former Canadian Minister of Labor, in front of her. She went at him hammer and tongs.

DISCUSES EFFECTS OF GIFTS FOR EDUCATION.

The first questions of Chairman Walsh were those carried over from last night:

"Do you think that there is danger that large gifts of money and following supervision of expenditures in educational institutions may not tend to foster views among the students in accordance with the interests of the giver?"

Mr. Rockefeller divided the question into two parts and answered:

"In respect to institutions for higher education I think there might be some such danger if the giver were disposed to interfere."

"In respect to lower grades in the schools the danger seems to be very small and remote."

might, in time of war, be used for national armament, might be used for a political campaign, might subsidize a church or found a new church, or start a great Christian revival, or enter on a plan, one hundred years hence, to further Buddhism.

Q. Do you believe that the Foundation could do these things? A. I have never thought of the things which might be done. None of those things were in my thought.

Q. Could it do all these things? A. I'd suggest you ask a lawyer. I think the charter contains the words "for philanthropic and eleemosynary purposes."

The words were shown not to be in the charter.

Q. Mr. Rockefeller, is there any limit on the activities of the Foundation? I want your views and not those of Mr. Greene or any one else. (Mr. Rockefeller, who had just mentioned a note from Mr. Greene, flushed.) A. In my opinion, in the opinion of the people at any time the powers of the Foundation are wrongly used, its privileges abused, the charter may be at any time amended or annulled. This protection is available at any time.

TELLS POWERS VESTED IN HUGE FOUNDATION.

Q. Could the Foundation now circulate editorials from newspapers? A. I think it might.

Q. Establish a chain of stores? A. I should say no.

Q. Propagate views against trades unions? A. I should say no.

Q. Establish a real estate corporation for building model tenements? A. I should say yes.

Q. Propagating views against trades unions? A. I should say no.

Q. Could it buy advertising space? A. I should say yes.

Q. Could it apply its funds to gaining publicity for its own work? A. Yes.

The self-perpetuating board feature was discussed. Mr. Rockefeller insisted there was a remedy for the appearance of improper trustees on the board in future because the board had the power to amend the method of selecting trustees.

Recalling the feature of the abandoned Federal charter giving the president of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and presidents of five universities the right to veto new trustees.

Mr. Rockefeller asked: "Would you be willing to have the veto power given by amendment to the Governor of the States of New York and corresponding State officers and the university presidents?" A. I should not object; I should not think it wise. We have not gone far enough to know whether such a change is needed.

Mr. Rockefeller wanted to know if such foundation as the Rockefeller one might not be used to foster ideals of militarism until this country became dominated by it.

"One of our reasons for seeking so earnestly for a Federal charter," was the reply, "was so that the representatives of the people as a whole might have it under observation and direction by amendment of the charter."

Mr. Walsh got after the activities of Ivy Lee once more. Mr. Lee is the public relations member of the Rockefeller staff and chief press agent. Mr. Rockefeller said none of Mr. Lee's salary came out of the Foundation funds.

Q. What is the value of a press agent and how does he work? A. I don't know.

Q. Is his function to tell the truth and whole truth, or is it to tell so much of the truth as will make his utterances plausible, or is it, to use the trade term, to put across what his employers desire? A. If he had not the first qualification and were capable of any other ideal I would not want him associated with me for a minute.

Q. Where do you find such a one? Surely not in the ranks of the trade? Mr. Rockefeller cast a glance of mock horror at the reporter beneath his thick, high hair and in air and burst out laughing.

The Industrial Relations Committee after the morning hearing to-day adopted the following resolution:

RUSSIAN ADVANCE 50 MILES INSIDE OF EAST PRUSSIA

Stubborn Resistance Is Being Made by the Reinforced German Army.

FIGHTING ON VISTULA.

Austrians on the Offensive in the Passes of the Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.—Development of a new Russian offensive, aimed at Königsberg, capital of East Prussia, on the Gulf of Danzig, was announced in an official statement to-day.

Russian forces operating northeast of Interburg attacked along a line extending from Malvishken to Lasdenhen, and it is reported, were successful in pushing back the Germans. One Russian outpost now are within fifty-five miles of Königsberg, nearly half the distance between that great fortress and the Russian frontier.

The advance upon Königsberg is being made along the route of the Northern Railway, instead of by the more direct route that lies through Interburg. The Germans are offering stubborn resistance and are being reinforced.

Reinforcements are being sent to the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, moving along the right bank of the Vistula to invade Prussia near the fortress of Thorn.

The report to-day of the General Staff of the Russian army said: "In the Pilsken region our troops took the offensive Jan. 25 and drove off the detachments of the enemy who oppose them back toward the line from Malvishken to Landosen. During this operation we dislodged them from many of their positions after fighting at the point of the bayonet."

"On the right bank of the river Vistula there have been advance guard engagements of minor importance."

To the left of the Vistula the Germans made several fresh efforts to assume the offensive, particularly near the villages of Borlinow and Gounine, during the evening of Jan. 24 and the afternoon of Jan. 25, but each time they were driven back with serious losses. "In the vicinity of the villages of Graskiboudy and Rouda, to the northwest of Skiernewice, our fire reduced two German batteries to silence."

"In Galicia the activity of the enemy has increased on the front between Ceadik, Oujok, Nijneveretok and Maidanka, where the enemy, in addition to his artillery fire, made other endeavors to operate on the offensive. He was everywhere driven back. We took prisoner three officers and about 300 soldiers."

"There have been no important changes in Bukovina."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The new Austro-German plan in the East, which calls for the protection of the Dual Monarchy from Russian invasion, the immediate object rather than the prosecution of the offensive along the Warsaw front, seems to have exerted already a marked influence on the campaign.

Heavy reinforcements of Germans have been sent into Hungary to assist the Austrians and an official statement to-day from Vienna reports that important victories over the Russians have been gained.

The fighting took place at the mountain passes leading into Northern and Northwestern Hungary, and it is said that the Russians were compelled to evacuate important positions, after repeated and fruitless counter attacks. These reported gains for the Austrians follow their successes in Bukovina, which Vienna regards as having crippled the Russian offensive.

POLICEMAN'S SON ARRESTED.

Twenty-Year-Old Youth Charged With Burglary.

Richard Hayden, twenty-year-old son of Policeman Joseph Hayden of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and Alfred Douth of No. 324 St. Nicholas Avenue were arrested in young Hayden's flat at No. 524 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, charged with burglary and to-day in Harlem Police Court were held in \$2,500 bail each for examination to-morrow.

The complainant was Mrs. Eleanor Williams of No. 515 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, whose apartment was robbed on Dec. 31 of clothing and jewelry amounting to \$200. Four days before the apartment of Mrs. M. L. Lewis at No. 1 West One Hundred and Third Street, was entered and \$350 in jewelry stolen. The police said they found in Hayden's apartment some clothing stolen from the Williams flat.

5¢
At Your Dealers
AUERBACH'S
Chocolate Pecan
Maple Bar
RAIMONDI & SONS
NEW YORK

Why Not 60-Cent Gas in Brooklyn?

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company earned 15 4-10 per cent. on its stock last year. It earned 12 9-10 per cent. in 1913.

The franchise tax on Brooklyn Union Gas in 1910 was \$16,500,000; the compromise was on \$12,629,263; the assessment for 1912 was \$16,380,000, less than in 1910. But it was opposed, and a compromise agreement was made on \$12,700,000.

The earnings were 20 per cent. in excess of those of 1910, but the franchise was not conceded to be worth \$100,000 more.

Will the City Compromise the Assessment Now?

Why not 60-cent gas? When the New York companies fought the reduction of the price and carried the question to the United States Supreme Court that tribunal ruled that a 6 per cent. return could not be confiscatory. On the basis of 15 4-10 per cent. profit, would a reduction to 60 cents in Brooklyn be confiscatory?

COURT OF CLAIMS BILL HALTS IN THE SENATE

Opposition in the Assembly to Amendments to Measure Interferes With Plans

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Knight bill, intended to abolish the Board of Claims, was held up in the Senate to-day and, owing to the fact that in its amended form it faced opposition in the Assembly, there was a possibility that it would not pass before to-morrow. Arguments over amended Senate rules delayed consideration of the bill. The measure had been reported out of committee and passage in the upper house promised to be quick when it finally was reached.

Senate amendments, to which Majority Leader Hinman promised to oppose on the return of the bill to the Assembly, will provide that the life of the present board be extended from sixty to ninety days, and that all of the five members of the proposed new court sit together in hearing new cases. It was the original intention to have three members hear current matters and the two additional members provided for in the bill clear up the old calendar.

St. Below Zero in Minnesota. DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 27.—Street thermometers to-day showed from 37 to 31 below zero, the coldest of the winter. On the Iron ranges the cold was reported five to eight degrees lower than in Duluth.

Advertising would be valueless if the tea did not back it up.

ARSON RINGSTER SET FREE. Whitman Gets Sentence of Stein, Who Exposed Gang.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Jedior Stein, who revealed the secrets of the New York "Arson Ring," resulting in thirty-one indictments and ten convictions, was released from Sing Sing Prison to-day, after Gov. Whitman had commuted his sentence. The original minimum sentence of Stein was twelve years and two months. He secured prison on Nov. 27, 1915, and by striking ten years from the minimum sentence, the Governor made his sentence for release to-day. Judge Mulqueen of the Court of General Sessions, before whom Stein was released, requested executive clemency for him.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, None Better

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
A THOUSAND BARRELS OF SUGAR ON ONE ORDER! An entire Shipment of Figs or Dates is nothing remarkable for the Loft Purchasing Department. All materials used in the making of LOFT SWEETS are ordered in tremendous quantities, one reason why we can underbuy and undersell all others and put LOFT CANDY into your hands at A PENNY A POUND PROFIT.

Special for Wednesday.		Special for Thursday.	
MEXICAN BUTTER	COCAONUT KISSES—A sweet of exquisite flavor, in which a delicious blend of Maple Sugar Cream and chocolate Grated Coconut unite in making a delicious treat. For the sweet tooth. POUND BOX	CREAMED FIGS AND JELLY	CREAMED FIGS AND JELLY
10c	10c	10c	10c

CHOC. COVERED MARSHMALLOWS—The heart of this sweet is a soft, creamy marshmallow, a jacket of our fragrant chocolate, in complete an unbreakable combination. POUND BOX

Also Offer
Advertised Specials Are on Sale at All Our Stores.
54 BARCLAY STREET
Close 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
55 COASTLAND STREET
Close 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
FARM ROW & MARKET ST.
Close 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
400 BROOKLYN STREET
Close 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
55 EAST 2ND STREET
Close 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
475 FULTON ST. NEW YORK
Close 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The specified weight includes the container in each case.

Planting Time Will Soon Be Here!
Though cold may be the weather, The sun is mounting high; Therefore, it's time that you should find The farm you wish to buy.
World Want Ads. shows the BARGAINS—Just look and you will see The present opportunities To buy one profitably.
79,551 World "Real Estate" Ads. Last Year—10,407 More Than the Herald.